

THE TRIBUNE.
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Wanted an agent for this paper at Paterson, N. J. One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will have the preference.

The WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER for the year 1843 may be obtained at this office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 12 1/2 cents.

We are indebted to Pomeroy & Co. for Albany and Utica papers received yesterday considerably in advance of the mails. It was not their fault that they contained no news.

Effect of the New Tariff on the Prices of Manufactures, and on the Interests of Labor.

We are every day called to confute the unqualified, confident, yet utterly false assertion that the passage of the Tariff of 1842 has increased the price of American fabrics, and thereby filled the pockets of the American Manufacturers at the expense of the People. Every Free Trade writer assumes as a matter of course that the imposition of 20 per cent. more duty on an article raises its price by so much, and not only that of the imported fabric but that of its domestic counterpart or rival; so that our home consumers are not only called to pay some Eight or Ten Millions more for the support of the Government, but they must, on the same grounds, pay eight or ten times as much as a bounty to American Manufacturers! Not one of these profound economists stops to ask or see whether the facts at all accord with their theory; they find it laid down by Say, Condé Racquet and Calhoun that a Protection of 15 or 25 per cent. increases the cost of the protected article so much, and this suffices for them. And so the land rings with declamation against the Tariffs which the People are required by the Tariff to pay in the increased prices of Manufactured Goods.

Now, while we have all due respect for the theories of the Free Trade Economists, we cannot refuse to give weight to existing, notorious facts which confute them. When they tell us that Protection enhances the prices of the Protected articles, we do not implicitly take their word as unqualifiedly true; we think it but right to look to the Price Current and the Statistics of Trade and Protection as well as to their naked assertions of what they imagine or predict that the effect of a Tariff should be. And we find, unless Price Currents lie and our Business men are actually deceived and deceived with regard to their daily doings, that the effect of a Protective Tariff, steadily persisted in, has uniformly been to reduce the price of the articles on which it is imposed—not, indeed, of every article in a moment, but the average cost of such articles most decidedly.

The effect of the New Tariff is directly in point. The Currency was restricted, the Trade of the Country depressed, and the price of Manufactures had been pressed gradually down to a point as low as it was possible to drive them by Foreign competition, when this Tariff was enacted, which gives 10 to 30 per cent. additional protection to our Home Manufacturers. What has been the effect of it? Has it raised the price of Manufactures in a similar ratio, or to any extent at all? The Free Traders every where assume that it has; but the Price Currents, the daily reports of sales and transactions emphatically contradict them. The Manufactures to which Protection is given by the New Tariff are at this moment generally lower than they were before the New Tariff was imposed.—What faith, then, should we place in theories which contradict such notorious, vital facts?

And here is the answer to the base attempt every day made by the Sun, Public Ledger, Plebeians and other sneaking as well as open organs of Loco-Focoism, to fan the flames of anarchy and eternal war between employers and employed, with regard to the Wages of Labor. "See!" they exclaim, "the Manufacturer has got a Protection which gives him twenty-five per cent. more for his goods, yet he gives no 'higher wages than before, and in many cases less! Here's your Whig Protection to the Laborer!' Now the portion of this sentence we have placed in Italics is a lie direct, on which are based several lies inferential. All well-informed Economists, no matter of what school, perfectly understand that the prices of Manufacturing Labor can never depend on the stability and prosperity of Manufactures alone, but on the general rewards of Labor throughout the Country—that is, on the Currency, the average price of Products, and the opportunities offered for a profitable employment of Labor. It was not for the special benefit of Manufacturers, whether employing or employed, that Protection was required, but for the benefit of the whole People, in creating a nearer, stender and more remunerating demand for Agricultural Products, for Mechanical skill and materials, and for Home Labor and its results generally. This the Tariff will effect—is effecting—but it must have time. The acorn does not become an oak in a day. At this moment, dark as prospects apparently are and depressed as is the Country, things are working the right way. We are not running in debt abroad, but paying off, not with new promises but with products, and are bringing home specie largely. This will form the basis of the National Currency we must and will have, whether by Exchange issues or a Bank, we do not say; but the essential thing is a Paper Medium of which five dollars shall be worth five dollars in any part of the Country—that the Country must and will have. With a Circulating Medium so restricted, defective and uncertain as we now have, every thing we produce must be low, and Labor with it. This will be rectified in time; meanwhile, STAND BY THE TARIFF!

But we are keeping our readers too long from the following pithy and conclusive letter from a leading manufacturer at Lowell, whom we recently addressed on the subject of the Reduction of Wages there, and the prices of Work and of Goods before and since the Tariff. His reply is as follows:

To the Editor of the Tribune:
LOWELL, Dec. 14, 1842.
DEAR SIR:—I intended to have replied to your favor of the 1st before, but had not the information in detail till now. I have lately noticed in some of the newspapers unfriendly to the success of American manufactures, that while the prices of goods had been advanced in consequence of the passage of the Tariff, the wages of the work-people had been reduced. The impudence of such statements is extraordinary, and the reverse is known to every man, woman and child who has occasion to make purchases of any articles of domestic cotton or woolen manufacture, the prices of which are notoriously lower than ever before in this country. I annex the prices of various articles, before and since the passage of the Tariff, derived from houses whose transactions have amounted to many millions of dollars during the periods indicated. The wages now are about as they were previous to 1833, when the country was

blessed with a national currency. The late reduction was absolutely necessary, as most of the mills in New-England have made stocks of goods on months, had still large stocks of goods on hand, with no prospect of an immediate advance in prices. The average wages of all the females in Lowell since the reduction is about \$2.75 per week, from which \$1.25 is to be deducted for board. Had the New Tariff not passed, this country would have exhibited a scene of universal bankruptcy by being flooded with Foreign Goods and drapery of Specie. As it is, Foreign Manufacturers have mainly ceased, for the present, to come here, and in their stead large amounts of coin are coming into the country, and the time is not distant when the masses will look upon the passage of this Tariff as the panacea to cure most of the evils which afflict us.

This Tariff should not be touched for five years, when it will have been fairly tested. If Congress the present Session will lay a duty on Tea and Coffee, there will within two years be ample revenue by the present Tariff for the wants of Government. The three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are quite as deeply interested in the permanency of this Tariff as Massachusetts, provided they intend to do as she does, pay their public and private debts promptly.

Remedy now offered by SAM. LAWRENCE.
PRICES OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
In May and June, and in Sept. Oct. and Nov.
Cotton Drilling, 75 cents. Same, 5 7/8 cents.
Shirtings, 75 cents. Same, 5 1/2 cents.
Flannels, 75 cents. Same, 5 1/2 cents.
Woolen, 20 p. ct. above the prices in these months.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, 15 p. ct. "
Broad Cloths and Cass's, 12 p. ct. "

The Bankrupt Law should not be repealed.
We have already said our say on this subject, and by that we cheerfully abide. Many disinterested and able journals express similar views. For example, the Southern Patriot, at Charleston, S. C.—not a Whig paper—speaks as follows:

"The Bankrupt Law.—The precipitation with which a majority of the House of Representatives is urging the repeal of the Bankrupt Law is adverse to calm and considerate legislation. The law unquestionably requires amendment. The creditor is too much the victim of the debtor under the present act. But the uniformity of the legal relation between debtor and creditor throughout the Union, is not to be sacrificed because of defects in the existing law. These may be cured, and a permanent system established, protecting alike the interests of the creditor and the personal rights of the debtor. Our legislation has been marked by extremes in this respect, and the system of compulsory bankruptcy, exclusively. We then adopted the mixed scheme of voluntary and compulsory bankruptcy combined. But as on the first plan we have no control over the assets of the debtor, and on the present plan, we have reversed their position. Now, that some scheme might not be struck out, retaining the advantages of both systems, we would not be surprised to pronounce. It would be the greatest desideratum of a Bankrupt system suited to the wants and habits of our people."

So the Charleston Courier of the same date—Dec. 21st—in discussing Judge Wells's Opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the law, observes:—"While on the subject of the Bankrupt Act, we may as well say a word as to the proposed repeal of it. The Bankrupt Law, as it is, is a wise, judicious, humane and judicial constitutional measure, absolutely essential to the wants and true interests of our country. In England the Bankrupt Law is the basis of the law of Bankruptcy is almost exclusively confined to merchants and traders; and the consequence is that Parliament has periodically passed insolvent Acts for the relief of the poor and broken debtors. The insolvent laws, in the several States of our Union, all differ in their extent and mode of relief, and are imperative on their respective State legislatures, except as between voluntary suitors in the respective State Courts—hence the imperative necessity for a general Bankrupt Law, uniform in its operation and mode of relief, all over the Union, and which really good and judiciously framed. To repeal the law now or speedily cannot but work partiality and injustice—we think it a wise and beneficent law, as well for creditors as debtors, and it would be a great misfortune if it were repealed. It is the exercise of the most benign power of the Constitution, and only one which has been exercised by our Representatives. It extends the protection of the laws to a vast class of our citizens who are entitled to such protection under the Constitution as well as to the more fortunate. The laws should not be made for the rich."

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer sums up the good points of the Bankrupt Law as follows:

"It prevents undue credit, and this should please the hard money men, if they are sincere. It prevents assignments of preferred creditors, often fraudulently such. It settles the conflicting bankruptcy laws of the States, and puts all on a footing of equality. It ensures a fair dividend of the effects of the failing debtor. It allows the creditor to compel a failing debtor to go into liquidation. It is the exercise of the most benign power of the Constitution, and only one which has been exercised by our Representatives. It extends the protection of the laws to a vast class of our citizens who are entitled to such protection under the Constitution as well as to the more fortunate. The laws should not be made for the rich."

Who are for Freedom?—The vote in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Adams's motion to rescind the XXII Rule of the House, which excludes all Petitions relating to Slavery from a hearing or consideration by the House, was as follows:

Yea, 119. Nays, 114. Total, 233.
Whigs from Free States voting Yea, 45. Whigs do not, 74.
Whigs from Slave States voting Naye, none. Whigs do not, 13.

Gov. CORWIN of Ohio was pressed to partake of a Public Dinner at Columbus on his retirement from office, and complied. Over 300 ladies and gentlemen graced the festival. Ex-Gov. VANCE presided, and the whole affair went off delightfully. Tom Corwin is not put down yet, by consideration.

Mrs. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD of Richmond Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress from Georgia, in place of Hon. Richard W. Habersham, deceased. Mr. McDougall, Senator from Muscogee, is the Loco-Foco candidate.

Mr. C. HARDING, the eminent Portrait Painter of Boston, has taken up his residence in our City for the winter, and has opened rooms at No. 20 Park Place. Mr. Harding's likenesses have very rarely been surpassed among us; and the lovers of Art will find pleasure in an hour's observation of the few but excellent Portraits of well-known citizens which grace his studio. We have viewed them once on the instance of a friend, and shall repeat the visit at our earliest leisure on our own motion and for our own enjoyment.

Can any one inform us what has become of the resolution of inquiry submitted by Assistant Alderman Waterman some weeks since in relation to the Croton Water Tax and the means of raising it without increasing the burthens of the people? At the same time we would be pleased to hear something on the subject of Assistant Alderman Brady's resolution to abolish the office of Ward Collectors. \$40,000 a year saved, and the work a little better done, are not to be disregarded in these hard times.

Mr. H. Robinson has published a very neat miniature of HENRY CLAY. It may be had at 13 Spruce-street.

HECTOR O'HALLORAN and his man Mark Antony O'Toole, No. VIII. was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, the "sailor preacher," is going to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Jasper W. Gilbert of Rochester has been appointed District Attorney of Monroe county.

Professor Potter's Lecture.
Professor POTTER, of Union College, delivered an interesting and instructive Lecture last evening, before the Historical Society, at the University Chapel, upon BACON and LOCKE. It was well and strongly written and clearly and impressively delivered; but the nature of the subject, its remoteness from the current of general thought, and the severely close manner in which it was discussed rendered it less impressive and less generally popular than others of far inferior merit have frequently been. It was rather a biographical outline of each of these great philosophers, with notices of those points of character in which they differed, and a general view of the prevailing spirit by which the philosophical studies of each were guided, than a full and elaborate exposition of their respective systems, to which in fact but a passing allusion was made. The evident contrast in their dispositions,—Bacon mingling in the scenes of active life, holding the highest political stations and delighting in the possession of power, and Locke seeking rather retirement and the "calm and serene air" of his own philosophical studies,—was boldly and eloquently drawn.

Prof. POTTER was not disposed to allow to BACON the credit of having originally discovered the method of scientific inquiry usually associated with his name. The philosophers of the middle ages, Ptolemy and others, all understood perfectly that scientific truth could be reached only by experiment, in fact by induction; but BACON saw that their experiments were performed carelessly; facts were not clearly and distinctly ascertained; processes were not regulated by any well defined rules; and results were not classified and arranged with any scientific method. His merit, then, lay in recognizing the correctness of their general method, and in detecting at the same time the source of their errors, and being able to apply the proper remedy. Following the popular notions upon subject Prof. POTTER spoke of BACON's philosophy as opposed, in its whole spirit and irreconcilably, to that of Plato, with whose "golden visions" he rather sneeringly contrasted it; and represented Bacon, as does Macaulay in his celebrated Review, to have restricted the sphere of philosophical investigation to that which is useful for some practical end in life. "Bacon" says Macaulay, "sought to make men comfortable. Plato, not content with this, sought to shape the motives of the heart, and to make men better as well as happier." If this were true, it would certainly be little to the credit of the Christian writer; but it seems to us a very superficial and mistaken view of his philosophy. He applied objectively, to the objects of outward Nature, the principles with which Plato concerned himself only in their relation to the inner life of the soul; and this certainly implies no contradiction between the two.

The very expressions which Prof. POTTER quoted from Bacon, in which he expressly declares that true science, in its highest aim, is luciferia non fructifera, light-bringing not fruit-bearing, would seem at once to reconcile his spirit with that of the great Athenian.

While Prof. POTTER spoke in terms of most profound respect of LOCKE, of the spirit in which all his investigations were conducted, of the spotless integrity of his life and the purity of all his aims, he admitted the existence of radical errors in his philosophical system. His theory that all our ideas are derived primarily from sensation he acknowledged to be incomplete and insufficient; and the expression of his maxims oftentimes vague and indistinct. Still, though the principles which formed the basis of his system, when carried to their legitimate results, give support to irreligious and immoral doctrines, no one, he said, had ever suspected that he was aware of this, or that, had he foreseen it, he would not have bitterly and sincerely deplored it. Of his tract upon the Conduct of the Understanding Prof. POTTER spoke in terms of unqualified eulogium, as furnishing assistance the most necessary and satisfactory to the minds of the young, and as being quite indispensable for the right conduct of any education. On this point his estimate is widely different from that of DE QUINCY, who, in an essay of remarkable distinctness and power, maintains that it is absolutely worthless for any truly practical and definitely useful purpose. He dissects and analyzes it clearly and with all his wonted vigor; and we confess that his demonstration has for us more weight than the high but rather vague eulogium of Professor POTTER.

The lecture of Prof. POTTER, like all those before the Historical Society to which we have listened, was marked by ability and strength, both of thought and diction. Less deference, it seems to us, is paid by the lecturers before this Society than by those who address others in the city, to the love of display and fine writing, which spoils so many excellent discourses, and which is quite apt to supply, most acceptably too, the place of profound thought and vitally important truth.—The audiences are select and highly intelligent; and the course of Lectures are among the most valuable and interesting of the season. CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Esq. delivers the next in the series, on Friday evening.

This evening Mr. MOONEY will deliver his seventh lecture on the history of Ireland, her literature, music, &c. He will examine the interesting history (as a collateral subject) of the origin of the Saxon power in England, and of the conversion of Scotland to Christianity, and offer some remarks in reply to certain points in a late lecture of Mr. Bancroft. A lecture so various in subject and instructive in enquiry must draw a crowded audience. Several of the national melodies of Ireland will, as usual, be introduced.

When the New-York Tribune copies a column from the Bulletin, I should give the proper credit.

We suppose the Bulletin refers to the excellent article on 'Shelley' we recently copied from its columns. It was not marked original, and we had no suspicion that any one thereabouts could write half so well. We are glad to find that we were mistaken, and therefore now cheerfully 'give the proper credit.'

The accounts of the health of the Canadian Governor Bagot are daily more unfavorable. Faint hopes are entertained of his partial recovery.

The "Providence Chronicle" comes to us dressed in new type. It is now one of the handsomest papers in the country.

The GLORIOUS HOLYDAYS.—The earnest solicitations of hundreds, whose friends have not yet seen the greatest wonder and the smallest Dwarf the world ever saw, has induced the manager of the American Museum to engage him for the remainder of the week. There will be a performance every afternoon at three, and every evening at seven. The magnificent tableaux, the comic Punch and Judy, the fascinating Dancing Figures, and excellent performers make up a bill of unequalled attraction.

The New-York Museum was numerously attended yesterday. The attractions are of a very high order and truly diverting, and peculiarly adapted for the gratification of children. There will be a performance every afternoon at 3 o'clock, during the holidays, for the accommodation of the juveniles, who, when accompanied by their parents, will be admitted at half price.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY will be found on our Last Page.—
From the great mass of accompanying documents we make room this morning for the following only:

Quarter.	Year.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
Fourth.	1839.	\$14,318,875	\$3,485,137	\$17,804,012
First.	1840.	16,270,537	3,983,743	20,254,280
Second.	1840.	12,033,141	18,164,039	30,197,180
Third.	1840.	12,553,531	13,961,534	26,515,065
1840.		57,126,394	49,915,515	107,041,909
Fourth.	1840.	11,657,880	11,642,450	23,300,330
First.	1841.	18,617,235	17,626,812	36,244,047
Second.	1841.	17,104,123	14,580,293	31,684,416
Third.	1841.	18,549,439	18,777,599	37,327,038
1841.		66,019,782	61,926,446	127,946,228
Fourth.	1841.	8,533,943	14,382,432	22,916,375
First.	1842.	8,508,002	24,425,953	32,933,955
Second.	1842.	8,191,214	17,519,627	25,710,841
Third.	1842.	4,735,537	14,672,361	19,407,898
1842.		29,956,696	69,400,633	99,357,329

Note.—The third quarter of 1842 is partly on estimate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 13, 1842.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

A statement exhibiting the value of Imports and Exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1842.

Imports.	Value of merchandise free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
Imports.	\$28,569,627	\$9,400,633	\$37,970,260
Exports.	\$1,337,337	\$1,337,337	\$2,674,674

Of domestic produce. \$11,559,531

NOTE.—The value of imports and exports for the quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1842, is partly on estimate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 13, 1842.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

Of the Public Debt, December 1, 1842.

Of the (old) funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Funded Debt—Principal.	\$32,067,62		
Interest.		\$29,218,78	\$61,286,40
Unfunded—Certificates for Claims during the Revolutionary War.	\$6,822,44		
Treasury Notes issued during the year.	\$24,350,00		
Of Notes of the U. S. Bank.	\$4,317,44		
Certificates of Mississippi Stock.	\$4,320,69		
		\$3,259,37	\$32,569,06

Debits of the Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per Act of May 28, 1836.

Of the City of Washington.	Of Alexandria.	Of Georgetown.	Total.
\$330,000 00	\$225,000 00	\$225,000 00	\$780,000 00

Loan of the 21st of July, 1841, redeemable after 1st of January, 1842. \$5,672,576 33

Treasury Notes outstanding, viz: 13,265,945 07

Act of October 12, 1837.	Act of May 21, '38.	Act of March 2, '39.	Act of March 31, '40.	Act of February 15, '41.	Act of January 31, '42.	Act of August 31, '42.	Total.
\$1,187,691 66	\$2,339,353 08	\$3,454,839 39	\$5,672,576 33	\$5,672,576 33	\$5,672,576 33	\$1,224,654 89	\$1,063,432 17

This amount includes \$113,691 66, cancelled Notes, in the hands of the Accounting Officers for settlement, viz: Of Notes issued under Acts prior to 31st of Jan. 1842. \$43,611 66 Of Notes issued under Act of 31st of Jan. 1842. \$70,079 00 Of Notes issued under Act of 31st of Aug. 1842. \$5,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 5, 1842.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

TRAVELING EASTWARD.—We had occasion to pass over the Stonington and Providence route to Boston some days since, and were agreeably disappointed in the celerity and regularity of the traveling in defiance of the rigors of winter. The good boat Rhode Island, admirably commanded by Capt. Thayer, having left this City at 4 P. M., reached Stonington a little after 1 A. M., and a few minutes sufficed to place the passengers in motion on the cars via Providence to Boston, where we arrived, one of the coldest mornings of the season, a little past 6 o'clock, A. M., or in ample season to take any train North or East out of Boston, and reach Concord, N. H. or Portland, Me., by early dinner-time.—Returning, some days after, the weather still severely cold, and Capt. Thayer, temporarily in command of another boat, the Mohagan, (the Rhode Island having sustained some injury in her rudder,) we were yet landed at this city at just about 6 A. M.—If this is not good winter traveling, what would be?

The new Planetarium.
This wonderful machine is placed for exhibition in the room occupied by the American Institute, which have been long in use, they have but imperfectly fulfilled the object of their construction, which was to illustrate and explain more clearly to the understanding the character of the Solar System, and the position and movements of the planets in their paths or orbits around the Sun.

Of all the studies which can engage the attention of the human mind, that of astronomy is the most imposing and sublime. Nothing makes so strong and deep an impression, or conveys such exalted conceptions of the power and majesty of the Creator, as an examination into the harmonious and beautiful movements of the heavenly bodies. Hence Dr. Young has wisely said,

"An unlearned astronomer is mad."
A mere human countenance, which shall show these phenomena in a more clear and satisfactory manner than any other ever before constructed by the skill and ingenuity of man, must be deemed a desideratum. It is to such a specimen that we would wish to call the public attention. To say that it is a splendid model, evincing extraordinary intellectual powers, would but faintly express either its utility or grandeur. It is on a magnificent scale the circular platform being elevated on feet in diameter. The machine is composed of brass and iron, highly polished and of elegant workmanship, and the figures representing the signs of the Zodiac clearly and beautifully defined.

When the machine is put in motion, the planets and their satellites all move in perfect harmony and regularity in their paths, performing their diurnal and annual revolutions in strict accordance with the plan of the heavenly bodies, showing their phases, the change of the seasons, and the various phenomena attending them. Over the whole, at a various height of elevation, is a deep blue canopy, containing the constellations of the heavens represented in gilt stars, showing their position in relation to the solar system through out the year.

It would be difficult to imagine any thing better calculated to excite the wonder or captivate the feelings of an audience; nor can we think they would be more edified in examining the unnatural proportions and dimensions of a dwarf or the slight exhibitions of a mouncheban. Should such a rich spectacle be allowed to pass comparatively unnoticed, it might well be deemed a reproach to our City. The gentleman who lectures is evidently versed in the science of astronomy, and therefore competent to perform the duties he has assumed. The machine, which has been very expensive, is none the less deserving of attention from its being the production of a native of our country, now resident in Columbus, Ohio; and we would fain hope the author will not go unregarded. A lecture and exhibition will take place on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Go it Boots!—Senator Tappan's organ at Steubenville, the Union, conducted by his step-son, recently contained an editorial of which the following is an extract:—"In this country, we might raise bread-stuffs cheaper than they are raised in France. We want boots and shoes to wear, and the French will bread to eat. What political economist would pretend to say that it is not better to take the French boots at half price we can make them, and give them in return, 'what at a less price than they can raise for themselves?'"

That is the doctrine. When wheat gets down to "sixteen cents a bushel," we can ship it to France and get French boots in return, cheap—dog cheap! Only reduce the wheat low enough, and we can get French boots—free as a new fig-pence—for a price which will make all the shoe-makers this side the Atlantic quit work. If wages too are brought down, to say a shilling a day—that's the Tappan standard—about the equivalent of "a sheep's head and pluck"—we shall then have Tappan's grand political consummation. We shall then have the "blessings and benefits" of FREE TRADE. [Ohio Star.]

"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling the awfulest lies ever you heard; why she rallied away to you for a full hour!" "And you heard it all, did you?" "Yes." "Well, after this just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell it and one to listen to it."

The Great Holiday Newspaper.—The Mammoth PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN will be published TO-MORROW MORNING, from the office, 182 Nassau-street.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S TOAST.—At the close of the Revolutionary War, when the American Army was disbanded, Gen. Washington took an affectionate leave of his officers, and at a public dinner on the occasion, gave the following toast:

"The American Soldier of Freedom.—May he at all times secure a good and plentiful ration; and when he has finished his tour of duty on earth, may he pitch his tent in the Elysian fields, and there receive his reward from the right hand of the God of battles!"

SING SING PRISON STATISTICS.—We are advised by Deputy Sheriff Smith, that there were remaining, on the 24th inst. at the above prison, 739 males and 67 females. Total, 806.

BANKRUPT LAW IN INDIANA.—The Indiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 57 to 36 have passed a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The youth of 15 who was run over and killed on Sunday by a fire-engine in Spring-street, was named Theodore M. Malckie. He died in fifteen minutes after the accident, while on his way to the Hospital. The engine which ran over him was not No. 36, as we first stated, but No. 29.

The sloop Connecticut, from New River, S. C., went ashore on the 20th near Charleston. The captain and crew remained in the rigging till morning, when they were taken off. About ten minutes after the mast went by the board, and the vessel sunk.

A fire occurred at Gellena, Illinois, about a fortnight since, at which about \$2,500 worth of property was consumed. The principal sufferers were Milton & Richards, John Bergley, and Michael Healey.

The sloop Dart on her way up the river from this city to Havensport on Friday last, capsized when near the latter place, and one man named Macauley was drowned.

Dr. LARDNER is lecturing on Astronomy with success at Charleston, S. C.

AMOS KENDALL, it is said, is confined in prison for debt. A singular series of reverses has Amos experienced during his short life. A Yankee schoolmaster seeking his fortune in the West—an editor—his distresses relieved at one time in the family of Henry Clay, at another hardly able to keep away from the sheriffs in the District—gets a good office in the Treasury Department—is reputed rich—speculates largely in Indian lands—is Postmaster-General—again an editor—now in prison, poor.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.—ARREST.—We learn from the Winchester Virginian, that great excitement was created in that place on Tuesday, in consequence of the arrest of a young gentleman, whose name is not given, but who has heretofore been employed as a clerk in the Winchester post office, upon the warrant of some of the officers of the banks, charged with committing several mail robberies, said to have been traced to the Winchester post-office. These robberies were perpetrated at different intervals during the year, and they amounted to several thousand dollars. When the Virginian went to press, he was still under examination. The money lost has chiefly been remittances from the East, and agents from the banks and commercial houses concerned have been engaged for months in ferreting out the villains.

SOMETHING OF A CHANCE.—Sixty years ago a daughter of Gen. Green, of Georgia, raised a few black seed cotton plants in bean pots, and for no other reason than that they were pretty flowers.—Times have altered somewhat since then.

FIRE IN BATAVIA.—An English paper states, on the authority of advices from Holland, that a fire broke out in Batavia on the 23d of August, which destroyed property to the value of 2,500,000 florins—about \$200,000.

Mrs. PAMELA B. LANE, wife of Hon. Henry S. Lane, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Indiana, died at Washington on the evening of the 22d inst., in the 27th year of her age.

DAMAGES FOR OBSTRUCTIONS IN A HIGHWAY.—On Wednesday of last week George W. Smith received \$1,500 damages of the town of Westbrook, Me., for injuries sustained from being thrown from a gig in consequence of a load of gravel and rock being left in the road by a highway surveyor's team.

We learn from one of the officers of the Swallow that a Frenchman named Louis De Grav, on his passage up from New-Orleans, drew a knife and furiously attacked the deck passengers, wounding nine of them badly, but not dangerously. He immediately sprang overboard and was drowned. It must have been the result of a sudden fit of insanity. [Cin. Gaz.]

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has issued an order through G. L. Thompson, Engineer in Chief of that Department, for the construction of the Vertical Paddle Wheels invented by A. Ralston Chase, of Cincinnati. The work is ordered to be done at Baltimore by Wells & Miller, under the superintendence of the inventor. [Madisonian.]

Joseph Sugg, who was convicted of the murder of a free negro at the last session of the Superior Court of Green County, N. C., was executed on the 16th inst. The unhappy man made no confession.

Judge Story, as we learn from the Boston Post, has recovered from his indisposition, and will be able to take his seat with the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, in January.

Perhaps farmers are not aware that they can be supplied with a first rate article of Lard Oil at Lockey's, 70 Front-street, corner of Old Slip, for 75 cents a gallon, sent to any part of the city free of expense; warranted to burn without crusting or smoking, or money refunded. Try it and see.

The Writings of Jane Taylor, in three volumes, containing Memoirs and Correspondence, Poetical Remains and Evidences of her Piety, by S. A. SEXTON & M. H. 35 Broadway. It makes our heart glad to perceive that another edition of these interesting and instructive volumes has been published. Jane Taylor has long been a great favorite with the young and with those parents who sympathize with the young in their desire for amusing reading. It was a capital thought, just at this time—the time for making presents—to send forth these volumes. In addition to all that is excellent and attractive in the writings of Miss Taylor, this edition contains an admirable Biography, written by her brother. Thus we are let into the family circle, and see Jane at home in her every day dress. This sketch of her life will encourage others to press forward and will cheer many a parent during his hours of solitude.

We cannot forbear offering a word of advice to the enterprising publishers: It is, to make a selection from these writings, to form one volume, to be placed in the libraries of the District Schools. Christmas and New-Year will use up the present edition.

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